Anticoagulants, hemostatic agents, fibrinolytic agents, etc., are included on a chapter on hematics. Antimicrobial agents are discussed in four chapters, but are grouped in a rather peculiar way. The parenteral (and topical) use of aminoglycosides—among our most valued parenteral compounds—is discussed in a section entitled "Topically Effective Antibiotics."

The format is that of an outline. Specificity and accuracy are crucial with this type of presentation so as to avoid misinterpretations. This is particularly true since this book is aimed primarily at students. Unfortunately, the book does not live up to these requirements. Some of the information, in the format provided, can be misleading. Thus, in Chapter 13 one can easily be misled to believe that organisms such as Group A β-hemolytic streptococcus, pneumococci and meningococci develop resistance to penicillin G, or that the use of 15 to 20 mg/kg/day of *parenteral* neomycin is an accepted form of antimicrobial therapy. The chapter on "Autonomic Nervous System Agents" seems to accomplish its purpose. It is clear and concise with simple figures.

This textbook, we feel, can be of some help to the clinician who desires to review the subject of pharmacology. It is not suitable for students who will generally be unable to evaluate the information presented in a critical fashion.

JACOBO SABBAJ, M.D.

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TUMOURS OF THE TESTICLE—John P. Blandy, D.M., M.Ch., F.R.C.S., Professor of Urology at the London Hospital Medical College, Consultant Urological Surgeon to the London Hospital and St. Peter's, St. Paul's, and St. Philip's Hospitals, London; H. F. Hope-Stone, M.B., B.S., D.M.R.T., F.F.R., Consultant Radiotherapist, the London Hospital; and Anthony D. Dayan, B.Sc., M.D., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.Path., Consultant Pathologist, the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, and the National Hospital, Queen Square, London. Grune & Stratton, Inc., 757 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. (10017), 1970. 199 pages, $7.00.

This monograph from England represents a joint venture by an urologist, a pathologist and a radiotherapist Each has covered his aspect of the problem in very satisfactory form. An additional chapter on chemotherapy is most likely done by Blandy, the urologist, and is quite adequate for this rapidly changing field. There are many tables of statistics. Some of these serve to emphasize the wide range of reported experience, particularly with reference to prognosis. Granted that the age factor is more significant with military source material, one is deeply impressed with the urgent need of more uniform tissue definition. Until this is achieved it will be very difficult to draw comparative conclusions between different series. However, the tables of statistics do offer a ready source of reference to the material that is now available.

The bibliography is extensive and the index quite adequate. The illustrations are not of the highest quality, perhaps the fault lies with the printing. But the modern surgeon no longer depends upon drawings as the primary source of his surgical technic.

The primary clinical source material referred to in this monograph comes from the records of the past eighty years at the London Hospital. In addition the authors make extensive reference to the material and the experience collected by the English Testicular Tumor Panel and Registry. (Throughout the text this is referred to by the initials TTPR and in similar fashion the initials for tumor types according to the English system are used freely. It behooves the American reader to become familiar with the English terminology and the relevant initials used.) All this is reasonable. However, in again presenting the English and the American testicular tumor classification systems side by side, one is impressed by the unnecessary, if not ridiculous, differences of terminology used in our two English speaking nations. Surely it is high time for our respective pathologist bodies to review these tissue specimens together, make such concessions as are needed and come up with one mutually acceptable classification schema. This criticism is not aimed at the authors, however, for they confess to their own confusion. This monograph is a good one and should have wide usefulness.

THOMAS F. CONROY, M.D.

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THE FOUNDERS OF NEUROLOGY—Second Edition—One Hundred and Forty-Six Biographical Sketches by Eighty-Eight Authors—Compiled and Edited by Webb Haymaker, Senior Scientist, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, California; and Francis Schiller, Associate Clinical Professor of Neurology, Lecturer in History of Health Sciences, University of California Medical Center, San Francisco. Charles C Thomas, Publisher, 301-327 East Lawrence Avenue, Springfield, Ill. (62703), 1970. 616 pages, $18.00.

More than most medical fields, neurology is strewn with names of the great ones of the past. For some, these figures are merely eponyms to stumble over; for others, they are signposts on the highroad of scientific progress; for a few, they are monoliths to be worshipped. This biographical collection offers something for every kind of neurologist. It is a lighthearted and informal glimpse into the careers of one hundred and forty-eight "founders" of neurology. (Some of the subjects are familiar greats, but many neurologists will not recognize dozens of names.) Although each sketch is only two or three pages long, the authors have managed to provide a pleasing balance of piquant personal detail, scientific history, and catalogued accomplishments. The biographical approach allows the scientist's best-known work to be seen in the context of his other efforts and of contemporary influences. Many sketches are first-hand accounts by friends of the subjects, and the quality of writing is unusually high thanks to the polishing and individual contributions of the two editors. A brief reference list after each article cites original publications and biographical sources, enabling the interested reader to delve further.

ROBERT B. LAYZER, M.D.

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THE CLINICAL RECOGNITION OF CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE—Joseph K. Perloff, M.D., Professor of Medicine, Chief Consultant in Pediatric Cardiology, and Lecturer in Physiology and Biophysics, Georgetown University School of Medicine, Washington, D.C.; Consultant, Veterans Administration Hospital, Washington, D.C., National Heart and Lung Institute, Bethesda, and Hospital for Sick Children, Washington, D.C. W. B. Saunders Company, West Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. (19105). (No price given)

The Clinical Recognition of Congenital Heart Disease is a relatively short textbook of congenital heart disease by comparison with others in the field. The stated intent was to provide information regarding congenital heart disease which did not confine itself to children or adults but included all age groups. Unfortunately, the book does not fulfill this promise since it contains relatively little information regarding the natural history of each lesion in the adult. This is truly unfortunate since a book which would characterize the latter natural history of congenital cardiac lesions would be extremely useful. This information is widely scattered today. Additionally, it is disappointing that the author does not utilize the newer and now well accepted terminology introduced in 1964 by Richard Van Praagh[1] for cardiac malpositions and transpositions. There is little discussion regarding the surgical approach, philosophy, or results in congenital cardiac disease. On the positive side, I found many of the schematic illustrations of the forms of heart dis-

[1] *Anatomic Types of Congenital Dextrocardia*, Richard Van Praagh, M.D., et al. The American Journal of Cardiology, April, 1964